lorious, and the crops never looked more promis ing. Wheat, oats, petatoes, grass and corn are growing almost beyond precedent. How the oldest inhabitants did prophesy a famine during the month of May last! And they seemed to feel it instinctively at that time. I began to despair almost instinctively at that time. I began to deepair almost lest it should prove that their instincts were inspired by a higher power, for such gloomy prophecies were quite common among the aged. It is to be hoped they will never again attempt to pry into futurity, and to prophesy evil things. Let them remember the promise of seed-time and harvest, and he more quiet and trusting in all coming time. The hint which The TRIBUNE gave early in the force of relative grove more agree, has been ta-Spring of planting "one more acre' has been ta-ken, and every spot and side hill is now covered with luxuriant vegetation. The country does indeed look well, and one wishes that such a Summer might never be ended. The hills and valleys are carpeted with the brightest green, and the wood-lands are as luxuriant in growth as the wheat and potato fields. Mother earth is doing her best and making glad the hearts of her children. If the readers of THE TRIBUNE have leisure and

wish to see the Switzerland of America let them come to Vermont. Now is the time, for every-thing wears a most beautiful aspect. Let me say a word en passant about Mr. Howard, formerly of the Irving House. He has traveled much in forsign countries recently, but has found no place so beautifully located as Burlington. Such are his frank confessions; and to confirm them he has purchased a house and land in this vicinity, which he is fitting up in princely style. He has now one of the most beautiful and costly residences in Vermont, and few excel it in any State of our Union. So wags the world in this region.

The State Know-Nothing Council of Vermont held a meeting at Burlington on the 11th, approved the withdrawal of their delegates from the National Council, declared themselves dissolved from its government, resolved against the extension of Slavery, declared themselves opposed to any new Slave States, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, an open avowal of their proceedings and membership, and the designation of the "American Party of Vermont." This is a pretty stout Northern Platform.

LIBERTY AGAINST SLAVERY IN KEN-TUCKY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Berea, Madison Co., Ky., July 6, 1855. Several events have recently transpired in this vicinity, some of an encouraging character, and others calculated to awaken in every American feelings of indignation and shame.

In March last the Rev. John G. Fee, who has at times appeared before your readers, was prevented from filling an appointment by a band of armed men. That what I shall relate below may be understood, I will give briefly the proceedings on that occasion.

A Committee of thirteen presented resolutions

The first declared that the "respectable citi-"zens," giving their mental experience, "looked "upon the course and conduct of John G. Fee as "prejudicial to the interest, prosperity and

"welfare of our country." Does the country seem in danger while such redoubtable heroes are on guard? This burst of patriotism reminds one of the declaration of the Botany Bay prisoners:

"True patriots we, for be it understood We left our country for our country's good," The second resolution appointed a Committee

of thirteen " to confer with the said Fee upon "the subject, and politely request and admon-"ish him to cease from proclaiming orally or pub-lishing in any way whatever" his views on the Slavery question.

The third resolution says that if words and grass wont do they would try what virtue there is in

In accordance with the second resolution the thirteen presented the whole batch to the Rev.
John G. Fee, and "politely requested" him to
leave the house. This he of course refused to do.
Nor would he by any act acknowledge their power to direct his movements. He was, however, placed on his horse and the animal forced along for a mile.

This outrageous proceeding was the occasion of the meeting in Jessamine County, and passage of the resolutions published in your paper of June 23.

A meeting was held in the Glade Church, in Madison County, at which were passed resolutions of similar purport. There exists here a strong and growing determination in the minds of those who

growing determination in the minds of those who prize the right of free discussion, to defend this right, cost what it may.

But I sow come to the greatest and most cheering event of the day—a Liberty celebration of the Fourth in a Slave State. This was something new

and glorious.

On Wednesday, the Fourth, at the Glade, in this county, Cassius M. Clay addressed a large collec-tion of people. Though notice had been given but a short time before, and had consequently but a limited circulation, yet the audience was large and

the interest great.

The distinguished orator made one of his most successful efforts, and for two hours set forth in bold relief and with telling power the disastrous influence of Slavery in ancient and modern times. and the responsibilities and duties of freemen.

The recent outrage upon Mr. Fee, and the sub-sequent excitement, furnished ample material for the skillful hand of this master workman, which he

used to great advantage.

Mr. Fee succeeded Mr. Clay, showing the high handed aggressions of the Slave Power—the curb and goad which it applies to the non-slaveholder as well as the slave, and the despotic sway it will continue to wield unless destroyed by the political action of free men.
Several slaveholders were in attendance who lis-

tened with much interest; and it is hoped that arguments then presented will have weight in time

Though many things discourage, we keep a good heart, and with the blessing of Providence we shall labor on turning each scheme, sharpening every thought, in season and out of season, till the glad herald, with welcome voice, "proclaim "liberty throughout all the land to all the inhab-J. S. D.

THE INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., June 28, 1855. An option prevails in the East that the settlers in Naraska are suffering to a consider-

the different Indian tribes. This opinion i based upon the suthority of a few ind. viduals who came here supposing that Government was going to donate them a good farm, with all the necessary appurtenances thereunto belonging. and being disappointed in this a little they have returned, and now attribute their dissatisfaction to the encreachments of the hostile Indians The Indians south of Platte River are very peaceble and kind, and the whites as yet have suffered nothing at their hands. It seems to be instinct for them to steal, yet they don't want anything larger than an axe or hoe, or something of that descrip-tion. North of the Platte, the emigrant trains were driven back, but not until they were out some distance from the Missouri River. There is plenty of good land within five miles of the river, yet, and not claimed by any one. Most of the In-dian tribes have moved backfrom the river into the interior of the Territory, so that there will be no danger of their molesting any one, even to the amount of an axe or hoe. People wishing to emigrate here need have no tears of them. But at present it would be an impossi-bility to cross the Plains, for it seems that the Indian fire, as of old, is up, and they are determined to be mischievous throughout the Summer with all those who should chance to fall in their way. But there is plenty of room in Nebraska for both whites and Indians, and plenty of land out of their reach so far that they would consider themselves trespassers were they even to appropriate it for a hunting-ground. Spoon River. hunting-ground.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAILING OF THE FLAGSHIP OF THE MEDITERRAN-EAN SQUADRON .- After nearly two years of inactivity the United States frigate Congress has again been put into active service, as the flagship of the Mediterran ean Squadron. This noble ship—not the old Congress of naval renown—but her namesake and successor, has just departed from this port, and for the next three years will be cruising among the nations that dwell by the Mediterranean, to protect American commerce, and uphold the interests and honor of the nation. The Congress was built in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth in 1851, and ever since she has been affent has proved herself one of the staunchest and fleetest frigates in the American Navy. She carries 60 guns, many of them Paixhans of very heavy caliber, and should occasion call her into action, officered and manned as she is with some of the best seamen in the service, and equipped with every requisite for desperate deeds, no doubt she would do good service to the State.

The Congress will relieve the frigate Constitution, and with the razee frigate Constellation, now fitting out at Norfolk, and the second-class steamer Saranac, already in the Mediterranean, will compose the new

Among the officers of the Congress are some of the most distinguished men in the Navy. Commodore Breese is a native of this State, in the full vigor of manhood, well versed in the duties of his profeand fully equal to every emergency. Capt. Magrader, the Captain of the fleet, is a Pennsylvanian, well tried in the service. Capt. Craven, Captain of the flagship, is a native of Washington. For the past five years he filled the situation of Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis with distinguished ability. The Lieutenants are mostly young men, ardently attached to the service, and burning for an opportunity to win their way to favor. Lieut. Stoddard is descended from the distinguished Northampton divine of the same name. Lieutenant May is a son of the late Dr. May of Washington, and brother of Col. May of Mexican renown. Leutenant Porter is a nephew of Commodore Porter. Lieutenant Westcott is a brother of the late United States Senator from Flerida, and Lieutenant Marcy is a son of the present Secretary of State. The Flag Lieuten ant, Lieutenant Carter of Virginia, though possessed of ample fortune and a quiet home in the Old Dominicn, responds most cheerfully to every call the De-partment makes upon him. The remainder of the officers are Dr. Patton of Virginia, an old sait well wedded to his vocation; the Chaplain, Rev. Mason No ble, was for more than eleven years Pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church of this City, and since he entered the service two or three years since, has been stationed at the Navy Yard in Washington. Purser Semple is son-in-law of ex-President Tyler; Master, J. P. Jones; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. S. Hishop: Assistant-Surgeons, Wm. T. Hord, Daniel B. Conrad. The Marine corps is under the command of Captain B. G. Brooke and Lieutenant J. R. T. Tattnall. Passed Midshipmen, E. P. McCrne, Wm. H. Cheever, Wm. H. Ward, Benj. P. Leyall; Midshipmen, Alexander F. Crossman, Alfred Hopkins, Geo. E. Law and Edward P. Lull; Boatswain, Geo.

Meads; Sailmaker, Theodore C. Herbert. The Congress got under weigh at six o'clock last evening, and in tow of a steaming proceded down the bay and auchored for the night. On her departure she was saluted from the ship of the line North Carolinathe men swarmed up the shrouds and cheered her off right royally, and the crew of the Congress returned the compliment with interest. As the frigate passed through the East River she met frequent gala parties of excursionists who cheered their loudest as they passed her by. The same sentiment as manifested on the ships lying by the wharves which tolled their big bells, and the ferry boats as they flashed by blew their shrillest whistles, while their passengers all catching the infection cheered their cheeryist and wished the good ship a prosperous voyage and a happy retarn.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT, LINES AND THE STEAMSHIP Arago.—The passengers of the steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, held a meeting on board off Sandy Hook vesterday morning, when F. G. Goodrich, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion of Gen. J. A. Dix, A. W. Scharit, Esq., United States Consul at Falmouth, was appointed Secretary. A Committee of Thirteen reported the following expression of the sen-

Thirteen reported the following expression of the sentiments of all the passengers on board:

Caft. D. Lines—Dear Sir. The undersigned take great pleasure in expressing to you, as the unanimous sentiment of the passengers in the steamship Arago, of whom they are a Committee, the satisfaction they have felt in their passage from Havre and Southampton, with regard to the excellent qualities of the ship as a sen-boat, the efficiency of the officers and your vigilance and skill as her commander. Her accommodations for passengers, the cleanliness and good order which are maintained in her internal arrangements and her steadiness and ease in rough weather, are all that could be desired by families or individuals crossing the Atlantic. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to your uniform and well known courtesy and ing the Atlantic. We take pleasure in occurring mony to your uniform and well known courtesy and kindness, and especially to your unwearied assisting and effective arrangements in guarding, by every possible precaution, in thick weather against the dauger of collision with other vessels, with our best wishes

stole precedition, in those weaks, with our best wishes for your health and prosperity.

8. G. Geodrich Boston.
8. F. Holmes, New York.
1. Duke, Central America.
Sam'i Fagit, New-Orieana.
John A. Dix, New-York.
Hy. Powell, Ruemos Ayros.
W. M. Gawtrey, New-York.
The above was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. Charles L. Sharpless of Philadelphia we, the undersigned Secretary and Chairman, were requested to have them printed in one or more of the principal newspapers of the City of New-York.
A. W. SCHARLT, See'y.
S. G. GOODRICH, Chairman.
Another Stramboat Constangation.—The steamboat Magnolia Branner, Capt. Leonard, from Red River, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about eight miles below Baton Rouge, and her cargo, consisting of 1,060 bales of cotton, with other produce, utterly lost.

Commencement, held

DICKINSON COLLEGE. -- At the Commencement, held on Thursday, July 12, the following honorary degrees were conferred: The degree of D.D. upon the Rev. William H. Rule of London and upon the Rev. James H. Perry of New-York. The degree of D. P. S. upon William Darlington, LL. D., of Westchester, Penn. The degree of A. M. upon the Rev. Charles R. Ze'aiegner of Williamsport, Penn.; the Rev. John A. Reubelt of Kingston, Penn.; the Rev. Thomas Daugherty of Bellefonte, Penn.; and the Rev. Steam's Patterson pression! able degree rom the frequent depredations of of Philadelphia.

ETCHINGS OF NEW-YORK-NO. II.

Stepping out of Eigth-st. this morning into that fairest of our avenues which unites such a stately air of city wealth with the bright fresh look of suburban beauty, we saw near the church just opposite the Bre vport a tall Isdy dressed in black, with a thin, long, pale intellectua! face and noble mien, and near to be was the worn, withered form of a poor old won an She did not beg, but looked up to her with an implo. ing silence more eloquent than speech. The lady's first impulse was to walk on without noticing the mute suppliant, and two or three varying thoughts passed like shadows, resting but a moment, over her pale face. It may be that the poor woman's eye, so full of helpless sorrow, fell softly upon her heart, or that in the momentary flutter of her dark dress she caught the whisper of some dear friend, in whose memory she wore it, telling her that sadness was the lot sometimes of all, and sweetly pleading mercy; we know not the thought which stopped her, but she stopped, not deliberately or impulsively, but reluctantly, rather indignantly, and looking anxiously around, evidently afraid her commiseration might by the passers by be taken for estentation, with a voice tremulous with haste and made harsh by the struggle between conventionality and pity, she asked the poor woman, "What do you

The suppliant did not speak, but we heard her sobs and saw her tears as she took up the coin the lady haughtily dropped, striving to let her thanks be heard, but overcome with shame and sorrow. If the lady's manner had been kind as her act the poor mind, galled with shame, might have been touched by sympathy the wretched heart, wounded with sorrow, might have been gladdened by a kindly smile. But though there

was relief there was no encouragement, no hope.

In the abstract no one will advocate the judiciousness of giving alas, not knowing those to whom we give or how they may use it; still, intellectual principle hould be tutored so as not to engender heartless indifference to positive sorrow. Yet give or not give, we can show sympathy. Better we e a mite with it than golden pieces without. Who can measure its won drous power on the human heart? A gentle word has shamed the most stolid beggar into self-respect, and sent a breeze into the drooping sail of the heart of the sensitive and honest destitute, encouraging him to breast the storms of life. But charity contemptneusly or indifferently given often hardens the recipient's heart, and at all events degrades in selfrespect-that prolific source of persistence in beggary and vice. How many would leap to redemption but that they feel it is placed beyond their reach?

As we saw the tall lady pass hurriedly up the avenue and the old won an crouch still near the gates of the church, prostrated with gratitude and grief, we felt in looking upon both "how much more blessed it is to give than to receive." Yet that harsh "What do you want?" still came up and rang rudely in our ears. As musingly we passed away we thought how much more infinitely blessed it were delicately and gracefully to offer aid, than to wait until it is reluctantly asked.

## CRICKET.

PATERSON vs. HARLEM CLUBS. The first match between these two Clubs was played en the Paterson ground, N. J., near the Falls, yesterday, and was decided by the first innings in favar of Hariem by five runs. Harlem brough: some good players, decidedly too strong a team to compete with a country club; yet in spite of this disadvantage Paterson kept up to the mark and showed they had plenty of spunk. Hallass boweled well for them though, he was not so fortunate with the bat. Butter was a capital long-stop and allowed very few balls to pass him. Shaw made an excellent score, among them 2 fours when Bates bowled him down for 12 runs Law began well but got his leg in the way. Hinchliffe after getting 2 threes and 5 twos very nicely was caught by Sam Wright for 12 runs. Buchanan who was not able to reach the ground in time to field played very nicely with his bat and seemed well in when got run out for 8 runs-they only wanted 6 runs to win and the next two men most provokingly got round o marked to their names; very vexing to the Doctor, but better luck next time. Harlem took such players as Sam Wright and his son, Godwin and his son, Willby, Bates, Osborne, Tickner and Syner, all good and true cricketers. Wiliby was the gem of the day; he played beautifully, and got 84 in the two innings-he is a very nice player. Young Godwin improves very much; he got his 14 runs in good cricketing style; his father getting cramp in his log had to get some or to run for him-still, he made 7 runs in the second in nings. Sam Wright did not bowl so well as he might have done, but the ground was against him. Bates played well, though he was in a long time for 12 runs. Tickner we were pleased to see on the ground again, though he was not so fortunate as his companions. Syner and Osborne also deserve notice. Between the innings the Paterson boys liberally entertained Harlem and their friends at Messrs. Brady's Cottage on the Cliff, and all returned highly pleased with their day's entertainment by the 10] train. The ground was well covered by visitors during the day, showing that Cricket is rapidly gaining ground in that location. Score:

HARLEM CLUB.

Second Innings.

1. White st. Shaw b. Pikking ton.  2. Bates run out	b. Hallass. 0 0 0 b. Law. 12 15 b. Hallass . 1 10 c. Hallass b. Law 17 50 not out. 3 13 c. & b. Hallass . 5 5 b. Filkington 4 4 rub cu' 4 14 b. Hallass . 7 11 c. Hinchliffe b. Hallass . 0 5 c. & b. Hunchliffe . Mallass . 0 5 c. & b. Hunchliffe . Mallass . 0 5 c. & b. Hunchliffe . 0 a Byes 2-leg byes 2. 10 13
Total	93 174
PAYERSON CLUB.	
2. Smith b. Wright 3. Hallars c. White b. Wright 6. 4. Builer b. Willby. 4. 5. Shaw b. Bares. 21. 6. Law leg before wicket. 4. 7. Hinchliffe c. & b. Wright. 12. Buckens et. Bares.	1.   Rowel st.   Bates
FIDES	

FIRES.

FIRE IN CHARLES-ST.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No % Charles-st. The building was entirely destroyed-less about \$100. FIRE IN ROSE-ST.

Last evening a camphene lamp burst in the dwellinghouse No. 19 Rose-st., setting fire to the premises. The flames were soon extinguished—damage trifling.

FIRE AT FORDHAM, At 2] o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Cryer in the village of Fordham, Westchester Co., and notwithstanding the efforts of the villagers to subdue the flames the building was totally destroyed. The less

is estimated at about \$2,000. ANOTHER GALLERY OF BEAUTY !- Barnum has been a very ingenious man, and when any one says (as we have heard hinted, that " he steals other men's thun-"der to show off his own lightning," we have a very slight opinion of them. It is a curious fact though, that a daguerrootype gallery of beauty something like what he projects has been in existence a couple of months. People have very different ideas in regard to what constitutes beauty, some adopting a peculiar del such as the Apollo Belvidere for their standard. others quite a different style; some admire a blonde others prefer a brunette; for our own part we do not think so much of the harmony of features, as expression. There is where the point of beauty lies-in ex-

In a building as large as the Museum, and within

one block of it, in the upper part, there is a collection of perkaits from life which Barnum cannot surpass; pictures of characters who have made quite a noise in the world, those who are seen daily in our most fashionable streets, who are often met in Wall-st., and though they never "operate," a word from their lips sometimes creates quite a sensation "on Change. But we must describe more fully the miniatures. The Gracian cast of features prevails here, and there a Roman predominant. Their perfect case and want of affectation strikes the beholder at once. There is no effect borrowed from fancy coiffures or peculiarities of dress, each one depending altogether on their personal merits for the admiration of the spectator, and there is an air of independence expressed in the countenance of each one which cannot fail to elicit the applause of critics, no matter what opinion they may have as to style. 'As these portraits will not be published in the Book of Beauty unless the public take some steps to have it done, we would advise any one going to Barnum's to call and see this collection before easting their votes for the premium pictures. Unlike the great showman, the gentleman who got up this exhibition, makes no charge whatever for seeing them. Mr. Traey, Superintendent of the News-Boys' Lodging-House and School, takes pleasure in showing visitors a teges in their ordinary garb. It is well worth the walk to see them, in the Lecture Room in the upper

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

part of the Sun Building.

From The Boston Daily Mail, July 16. From The Boston Daily Mail, July 16.

Last Summer there came into the town of Bridgewater, Mass., a person by the name of Benjamin P.

Braman. He was a man about 29 years of age, of
good address, dark eyes, smart looking, a painter by
trade, and one whom any young lady would form a
good opinion of at first sight. He having two brothers residing there, he followed his trade, having plenty
of business. Not many weeks had he been there before he espied out a young lady named Almira S.

N\*\*\*\* Young, innocent, and blooming eighteen,
the moment each other's eyes met there was "love at
first sight" in them. Almira was brought up and lived
with her uncle in Boston, in South Cedar st., for fifteen
years, and was known as a smart, lively and jovial years, and was known as a smart, lively and jovial

with her uncle in boston, in South Cenarae, for interest veers, and was known as a smart, lively and jovial lass—would make any one a good and frugal wife—and was at Bridgewater tending the depot seloon for a while. Braman followed up his conquest with assiduity, and in January last made proposals of marriage, which were accepted by the lovely Almira.

In January, Braman finding that he could do a bet to business in Boston, he packed up, with his lady-love, and came here. They went to the residence of the girl's uncle, as aforesaid, and there they boarded, and, like turtle doves, were billing and cooing rather extensively, and then it was that an agreement was made that the list of May was the time set for their union in the bonds of matrimony. In March last, by the assistance from the girl's relations, Braman set up the painting and glazing business in Hawleysat. Trade was good, and he began to make money, and it seemed to be his end and aim to have time pass away swiftly so that May-day might arrive. But, also business called him to No. 11 Warren-st., Roxbury, on the 25th of March, to paint the house. There he met with a young lady named Addie Fisber a girl and it seemed to be his end and aim to have time pass away swiftly so that May-day might arrive. But, alsa's business called him to No. 11 Warren-st., Roxbury, on the 25th of March, to paint the bouse. There he met with a young lady named Addie Fisher a girl of sweet sixteen, who was living with her cousin, Clark. Before Braman had got through his painting he proposed to Addie, she accepted, and a mutual promise of marriage was duly made, but no time set. Meantime Miss N \*\*\*\*\* kad made all deep reparations—the lovely May-day of 1855 came—and Benjamin P. Braman of Bridgewater and Almira S. N \*\*\*\*\* of Boston were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, and they went to board at No. 19 Lagrange-place with Mr. Marshall. For two or three evenings after marriage Braman was all loveliness to his spouse, but the third evening he had business to attend to out of town. Nearly all through the month of May he was out evenings until 11 and 12 o'clock, but was always ready with some excuse to his wife, who would wait through those dreary hours in a strange house until he came home before she wouldigetire. Mrs. B. thought that something must be wrong, and by thousands of little attentions tried to make his home a dwelling of happiness. But no' kindness was repaid by cross words and crosser looks. About the lat of June a smail packet was sent to their boarding-house, directed to Braman. Mrs. B. took it, opened it, and lo' and behold his miniature was inclosed in a note full of love, and signed, "From your dear Addie." This came upon the unsuspicious mind of Mrs. B. like a clap of thunder! "Here, says she, "is the cause of my being left alone and deserted by my husband on the "first month of my marriage. I will know who this "Addie is." To Roxbury she goes, and, as if some amperhuman power guided her, she goes to No. 11 Warren-st., (not knowing the why she done ir.) and asks if "Addie is in." The reply of Mrs. Clark was, "what Addie, is. "To Roxbury she goes, and, as if some amperhuman power guided her, she apparently artless girl. "But did you not know Mr. li. was a married man, and that I am his wife?" Addie appeared struck aback at this intelligence, and Addie appeared struck aback at this intelligence, and the pent-up indignation of an injured wife, with the maledictions of Addie upon her deceiver, made a shocking scene. The injured wife returned home, and in a gentle, loving and winning way, with tears, en-treated, persuaded, and finally, as she supposed, won treated, persuaded, and manly, as she supposed, woh her husband back to his first love; protestations were made on his part of true allegiance, and as readily accepted by Mrs. B. Although still out every evening through the month of June, Braman always had business at Roxbury and South Boston, and Addie, after the exposure, still clung to him as she would to a jewel. July came, and Braman was anxious to have his wife spend her ath of July with her uncle. Being unsuspicious and ready and willing to do the bidding of an apparently sincere and reformed husband, she went to her uncle's, took dinner there, and returned home early in the afternoon, when she was informed that a carriage had called for her husband, and that he had left town. During her absence he goes to his boarding-house, fillers a valise with shirts and collars, puts on his best clothes, hires a carriage from Wrightington & Ridell's, drives to Warren+t. Roxbury, takes in Addie Fisher, and then alights near the Providence depot in Pleasant-st., and they both go off for Providence in the 11 o'clock train. On arrival at Providence they are carried to Pari's Coffee House. Main-st., where Braman books her husband back to his first love; protestations wer

to Warrenst. Roxbury, takes in Addie Fisher, and then alights near the Providence depot in Pleasant st., and they both go off for Providence in the 11 o'clock train. On arrival at Providence they are carried to Earl's Coffee House, Mainst, where Braman books his name thus: "B. P. Braman and lady, Boston." The clerk gives them bedroom No. 40, and they are all right for the time being. They went to their meals regularly, and Braman gave out word that they were married and this was their wedding tour.

Mrs. Braman thinking that she could be happier in the company of her husband, on arriving at her boarding-house, was surprised to know that her husband's chirts and dickies were gone, and that he had not been in the house for four or five hours. She want to the stable, talked with the liriver, found out the whereabouts of her faithless and doceiving husband, went to Capt. Eaton of the Police station, advised with him and followed up his good advice; and through the kindness of Mr. Nason, superintendent of the Providence Railroad, was furnished with a free pass to Previdence and back. She took the 110 clock train just 24 hours after her faithless spouse and paramour. After some difficulty she finally got track of her husband, and we near find Mrs. Braman in the sitting-room of Earl's Coffee House, Providence. She wishes the Clirk to let her see the hotel register, and there sees her husband's name booked, with "lady" attached: looking it to the dining-room she finds them both at dinner, as loving as any newly-married couple should be. But their sweets were turned to a bitter cup in a short time. Mrs. Braman's perseverance was here put to the test. She puts on her bonnet, seeks the police officer, lays her complaint with tearful eyes before the officer, and it was but a very few minutes' work for Capt. Shaw to have Benjamin P. Braman and Addie Fisher arrested, and in a moment after the guilty pair were ushed into the police office, there to confront an injured wife! [Words were inadequate to describe the amazement, th

quate to describe the amazement, the confusion, the choked utterance of the guilty pair.

After consultation, Mrs. B., with her husband and paramour in the hands of two police officers, took the train for Boston: on arriving the guilty pair were lodged in the Boylston-st. station-bouse. On Friday, the 6th of July, the parties, with several friends, were all before Capt. Eaton at the Police station. There, with contrition and penitence, on bended knees, Braman implored his wife to forgice—the lovely Addie begged the indulgence and forgiveness, of Mrs. B. and a more pathetic and trying scene than was enacted there that day Boston has never seen. The result of all this was that once more Mrs. Braman took a viper to her bosom, and imprinted the seal of forgiveness by a kiss on his forchead, even after the guilty twain had signed a paper acknowledging adultery. Addie was taken by ker aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Braman returned to their boardinghouse, she supposing it was not in the heart of man to

ouse, she supposing it was not in the heart of man to sective again. But on Wednesday last Braman, who deceive again was outwardly all penitence, urgently entreated his wife to go to Bridgewater to see his two brothers on business. She went. He waited upon her to the cars—the dutiful wife going on an errand of mercy.

And what does this mounter then? He goes to his a boarding-house, packs up all his duds, pays up his

board until last Saturday evening, and after an unane-cessful attempt to get his Addic from her place of con-finement in Hancock street, goes on a train of cars for New-York and the West, and he has not been heard from since. What were the feelings of Mrs. Braman, upon her return that evening with her broches, can be better imagined than described.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

From The Konaca Herald—Entra, July 10, LEAVENWORTH CITY, Tuesday, July 10, 1855. The two houses of the Kansas Legislature met a wo o'clock, at Pawnee, July 2, in a house prepare

The Hon. D. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory The Hon. D. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, called the Conneil to order, and proceeded to call the roll of members having certificates of election from the Governor, when the following gentleman presented their certificates, were qualified, and took their seats: Thos. Johnson, Edward Chapman, John A. Wakefield, Jesse Wood, A. M. Coffey, David Lykins, Wm. Barbee, John W. Porman, Wm. P. Richardson, D. A. N. Grover, R. R. Rees, and L. J. Eastin.

Mr. Rees was then called to the Chair, and the deliberations of the Council opened with prayer by the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

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A Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Mesers, Coffey, Johnson and Richardson. They were empowered in the investigation to send for persons and papers.

Mesers, A. McDonald from the Second District, H. J. Strickler from the Third, and John Denaldson from the Sixth presented their claims to this Committee for their right to a sent.

M. F. Conway, who has connected the people to

their right to a seat.

M. F. Conway, who has counseled the people to siergard all laws passed by the Legislature, to treat them as a nullity, has failed thus far, up to the second day, to come forward with the broad seal of the Governor and claim a seat. He is here in the place, however, and we presume does not intend to part with the Governor's certificate. He doubtless wishes to preserve it as a memento of fidelity and attachment of his friend, the Governor, who gave it to him over a man entitled to it, by having received a majority of 254

entitled to it, by having received a majority of 254 votes at the polis. The vote stood—For Donaldson, 296; Conway, 154. Conway knowing that Donalson would contest his

Conway knowing that Donalson would contest his seat and expese the fraudulent means he resorted to in order to obtain his certificate of election from the Governor fails to come forward and claim his seat, making the filmsy pretext that this was a Missouri-Kansis Legislature. It appears that in contesting this District Mr. Donaldson charges that Conway, in making a protest against the Maysville precinct election, ecumpitted a fraud in signing names to it of persons living fifty miles distant, who were not at the election and know nothing of what was therein stated. This with other things may account for the absence of Conway. He is probably atting wisely in not coming forward to claim his seat.

Messrs Wakefield and Wood, Free-Soilers, from the Second and Third Council Districts, who were defeated at the first election, but elected at the second election, took their seats upon the Governor's certificate. The Committee on Credentials are now engaged in the examination of facts in relation to these three contested districts. The facts are overwhelming in favor of those who were then elected.

districts. The facts are overwhelming in favor of those who were then elected.

The Council permanently organized by the unanimous election of the following officers: President of the Council, Thomas Johnson; President of the Council pro tem, R. R. Rees; Secretary, John A. Halderman; Assistant Secretary, Charles H. Grover; Sergeant-at-arms, Casey B. Whitehead; Door-Keeper, Wm. J. Godfrey. The above includes the substance of the proceedings of the first day.

The House was organized on Monday by electing ing the following officers: Speaker, Dr. John H. Stringfellow; Speaker pro tem, Joseph Anderson; Chief Clerk, James M. Lyle; Assistant Clerk, John Martin; Sergoant-at-Arms, Kramer; Doorkeeper, Campbell.

The seven Free-Soilers who obtained certificates

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The seven Free-Soilers who obtained certificates from the Governor, on the second election, obtained their seats. Our three Delegates obtained their seats without any objection. They, however, did not claim their right to seats on the second election.

The officers for both Houses were distributed equal y on both sides of the Kansas River.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-day (Thorsisy) at noon.

The Governor's Ricesege (Thursday) at noon.

Thus far every thing has passed off smoothly and quietly, without any disturbance or difficulty. Those gentlemen who anticipated a row, have been disappointed. They have found the Pro-Siavery party to be composed of men actuated and governed by principle and Justice. More anon.

L. J. Eastin.

GREAT FIRE IN MANCHESTER, N. H .-THIRTY-TWO BUILDINGS CONSUMED.

From The Manchester American—Extra, July 16, Sunday morning occurred another, and the most dis astrons conflagration which ever visited this city. The fires were nearly half a mile distant from each other and one broke out while the other was at its hight. The and one broke out while the other was at its hight. The bell which startled our citizens from their sleep and called them to the first confugration had not ceased its peal, when its tones were flung out more wildly upon the hight air, announcing another conflagration in the central business portion of the city. The flames are now extinguished, but half of one of our largest mills is in ruins, and hundreds of people thrown out of employment; and half of one of the most populous squares, on which, perhaps, as much business was done as on any in the city, is covered with blackened and smoking ruins. The calamity, however, falls chiefly upon those thrown thus suddenly out of employment, and upon those who at a moment's warning were rendered houseless. The mill was of course insured, and the buildings on the street mostly so.

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THE FILE AT THE MILLS.

The first fire took in the south end of No. I mill on the Manchester Corporation at 20 minutes before 1 o'clock. It took in the carding-room. The watchman was passing through the room with the lantern in his hand, and the bottom dropped off and rolled into a pile of roping which immediately took fire. He attempted to extinguish it before giving the alarm, and the alarm was not given until the flames had reached the ceiling. The water from one of the hydrants was soon brought to bear upon the fire and it was somewhat checked, but three other hose were put on which so reduced the head that the fire gained again. The water was drawn from the canal at the time to permit the workmen to put is the "connection" with the No. 5 mill on the Ameskeng. The Engine Companies were promptly on the ground and played manfully, but it was round impossible to arrest the progress of the fire, and it was not checked until about 4 o'clock.

The mill is about 500 feet long, and about 250 feet of it were burned, being one-halt of the mill, and comprising about one-quarter of the machinery of the manufacturing department of the corporation. The loss is between \$200,000 and \$250,000, and the mill was of course insured.

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This mill is a part of the same corporation as the Print Works, but its partial destruction does not affect materially the operation of those works. The remaining half of the mill can be put in operation in a short time, as the wheel, though under the part burned, was so protected by an arch that it is not apparently is jured. We learn from Waserman Smith, Esq., the agent of the Manchester Mills, from whom we obtain the above praticulars, that without doubt the portion of the mill destroyed will be immediately rebuilt.

of the mill destroyed will be immediately rebuilt.

The Fire Department were all at the Manchester Mills, and some sane on top of the burning mildirst teld the crowd that there was a "fire on the steet," and soon the bell confirmed the fact. It was about 3 A. M. When first discovered it was in a small bailding hetween Manchester and Hanover, sts., opposite Brown A. Colley's paint-shop, in the rear of Elmai. The flames insuc fistely communicated to adjoining buildings, spreading tilt they reached Manchesterest, on the one side, Hanover on the other, with Elm on the west end, extending east as far as the Rundiett Black on Manchester-st, and McCrillis's blackemith shop on Hanover-st.—the Barnes & Putney Block and Post Office Building, at the corner of Elm and Hanover-sts. only being saved.

The buildings burned were, with the exception of L. Raymond's and J. N. Brown's, of wood, and so quick

Raymond's and J. N. Brown's, of wood, and so quick were the flames accomplishing their work, that at sunrise the ruin was completed.

It would be impossible to give a correct list of the families rendered houseless in the short space of two hours.

The loss on the south side of Manchester at, was

The loss on the south and of Manchester-at, was saight. The Franklin House, owned by J. Mitchell and leased to Marden & Avery, was injured to the amount of about \$200, a part of the roof being burned badly and the paint charred. Insured in Metropolitan (defunct) \$1,500. Loss to Marden & Avery about \$300, chiefly by water-no insurance.

(definet) \$1,500. Loss to Marden & Avery about \$100, chiefly by water—no insurance.

Had the Franklin House burned, nothing could have prevented, it seems, the whole square bounded by Chesnut, Merrimack, Elm and Manchester sta., from a fate as fearful as that now in ashes. The engineers seeing the importance of this stationed an engine commanding this part of the city.

List of those destroyed on Elm-st.—1. A. Perty, apothecary, loss \$4,000; insured \$2,000—baildings insured \$1,200 in the Etna.

A. Branch, harness-maker, loss estimated at \$300—

A. Branch, harness-maker, loss estimated at \$500-

insured.

Lyman Raymond, grocer: goods all saved,
Raymond & Walker, shoe-dealers: goods all saved.
Raymond & Thomas, building; loss \$3,000; insured
\$2,000; stock insored \$1,500; damage \$1,000.

H. Batchelder, hosiery, loss; damage, &c., \$800; no

J. B. Heitt, millinery; goods mostly saved, loss and damage about \$1,000; insured \$500, Lowell Company.

Mrs. Wright, boarding-house in Raymond's Block; we give hoss not heavy; no insurance.

The block known as Puttey's, owned by D. Clark, o verify.

D. J. Clark and J. G. Cilley; loss \$10,000; tusured \$2,500, Holyeks.

T. H. Edworth, millinery; goods mostly saved; damage \$1,000; insured.

C. A. Putney, millinery; goods mostly saved; damage \$1,500; insured.

Wm. A. Puthey & Co., dry goods; goods mostly saved; damage and loss \$4,000; insured.

Straw & Tewksbury, Jewelers; goods mostly saved, insured.

nsured.

Wm. H. Elliot, Jowelors, loss \$1,000; insured, Et. 3.

J. W. Mitchell, (millinery,) loss \$500.

Pressey & Jones, (millinery,) loss \$500.

C. M. Putney, (confectionery,) loss \$500.

M. Currier's buildings, loss about \$4,000.

REAR OF ELMST.—Brown Coller, paint-shop, &c., loss \$1,500; insured \$500 in the Etns.

J. M. & G. A. Barnes's buildings, loss \$1,200; insured \$500 in a Sprinfield Co.

Neal & Holbrook, (carpenters,) loss about \$200; not moured.

HANOVER-ST. - Post Office building: damage \$200;

sured in the Etna.

City Rank; damage \$500; insured.

Some six or seven houses on this street were barned

r damaged badly.
There are some other losses on this street which we

There are some other tosses out his street with a ven-have not obtained.

MANCHESTERST.—Some eight or ten houses we-burned or rendered tenantless on this street.

S. James's stable; horses and carriages all save!.

Damage and loss estimated at \$2,500. Insured.

About thirty families have thus been driven from their dwellings, and 150 persons are obliged to seek other homes.

Two acres of densely-populated territory is now

covered with rules.

The loss fails where it could best be borne, and we unders and even to day, that new blocks are projected on Elm-st, or at least as soon as the rubbish can be

cleared off.

We have given the losses with as much accuracy as we have been able. In some instances we have estimated the losses without seeing the owners, and they may not be entirely accurate. The corrected list will appear in our regular edition, this evening. The fire on Hanover-st, extended as far up as the house of Mr. J. J. Shaw, and on Manchester-st, as far as to the Randlett block. In the back avenue, it extended to Mr. Crillies's carriage shop, a portion of which was tern down.

tern down.

The Post Office was entirely cleared, and also the City Bank.

The origin of the fire on the street is much di cussed, and it is pretty generally thought to have been the work of an incendiary. But this is of course con-

The loss on the street was estimated by good judges to be about \$40,000.

THE METHODISTS IS ILLINOIS.—The Methodist Protestant Church of North Illinois, propose to hold a Conventional Mass Meeting in Center Grove, Bureau County, Illinois, on the 17th August next, to agree upon some plan for separating said Church from its criminal connection with Slavery. Both minister and members are invited to be present.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA.—The states ment going the rounds of the newspapers that the three officers of the American army dispatched to the Crimea by the President for the purpose of observing the improvements in the military sciences have been refused the necessary sanction of the Russian Government is a malicious fabrication. A private letter from a friend by the last steamer assures us that the three efficers alluded to (Major Delafield, Captain Mordecai and Captain McCiellan) had been received with disguished honor by the representatives of the Czar Alexander so far as they had advanced at last accounts. On their arrival at Berlin they were welcomed and entertained by the Russian Minister in the most cordial manner; and when they reached Warsaw Prince Paskiewitch greeted them with splendid hospitality. He gave them a grand review of the troops, and ordered an engineer officer to show them the fortifications, &c. They had been offered a choice between an invitation from the Emperor, first, to visit the Russian capital, St. Petersburg, or to be expressed to the Crimea. They accepted the first, and have arrived at St. Petersburg, and doubtless have received before this time such facilities for the proceeduion of their object as the Emperor only can give. This country is under great obligations to the Russian Government and its officers for their great kindness and consideration to our officers—treatment which stands in such bold relief when contrasted with the cold, cautious and suspicious conduct of the Allies, that we deem it worthy of special notice. The whole story implying a different policy toward the American officers on the part of Russia is the fabrication either of some Eurogean penny-a-liner or of The N. Y. Herald, and we only wonder that even malignity should mislead European penny-a-liner or of The N. Y. Herald, and we only wonder that even malignity should mislest men to invent falsehoods that can be so easily and tri umphantly contradicted. [Union.

A RIVAL RAILROAD TO THE GREAT WESTERN .-A RIVAL RAILROAD TO THE GREAT WESTERN.—
It is said that Mr. Zimmerman, the large landed proprictor at Elgin, the western termination of the Railway
Suspension Bridge, is about going to England to raise
money to build a direct line from Elgin to Malden,
through Canada West, to connect with the Michigau
Southern Railroad. This would make a direct competition with the Great Western, which in the end would
be fatal to both lines. We fancy that if the London
capitalists knew this they would make the condition
of their learns to Mr. Zimmerman that he should remove his line south of the Suspension Bridge to Buffalo. From this city the North Shore Road would
most properly and most profitably start. It could falo. From this city the North Shore Road would most properly and most profitably start. It could cross the river by a tunnel or a bridge, and be a continuous line of travel and traffic between Southern Michigan and Illinois on the west, and Albany, Boston and New-York City on the east. Such a line would pay wonderfully well on its through traffic as well as on its w ay business. Started from Mr. Zimmerman's land at Elgin, however, it would pay holders of real estate there far better than the British or Canadian holders of its shares.

[Buffalo Democracy, July 18.]

THE SIGUX EXPEDITION.—The steamer Cataract left this port yesterday afternoon for Fort Leavenworth having on board the following officers: Gen. W. S. Hainey, U. S. A., Commander of the Sigux Expedition; Col. Andrews, Paymaster U. S. A.; Major Winslip, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. Hudson, Aid-decamp; Capt. Heth, 10th Infantry; Lieut. Balch, Ordinance Department. These gentlemen proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth and thence with all due expedition to the pinins. It is presumed from the present condition of affairs in that quarter, that no matter of small moment will be permitted to delay the progress of the troops, and that if the Sigux Indians can be found they will be chastised into a proper respect for the people of the United States. Nothing short of this will do; and shough the Expedition is somewhat late in maving we have no doubt that General Harney will strike terror into the enemy wherever he may meet them.

[St. Louis Republican, July 13.

The Emerical St. Louis Republicant, Leving Working the Profession, and a smite of such exceeding sweetness as render her perfectly charming. Her manner is at once graceful, dispified and gracious; she looks absolutely radiant on a public occasion, and performs her part so perfectly and with such a look of absolute happiness that she seems not only as though she had been born to the station to which her singular fortune has raised her, but appears beside her impassible and undemonstrative partier, as though she was some sovereign in her own right who had esponsed some man of humble ratik and sought unconsciously to atome for his comparatively cold and ungracious manner by the overflowing of her own royal and native courtesy. And pet to see her small, sweet, but pale and weary-looking face at other times one would say that she had abready entered upon that destiny of sorrow of which the line of pain across her brow would almost seem to be nature's own prophecy.

The Apprice Dr. Taylbee of London has written an article on the use of artificial typepanium for giving hearing to the deaf. As to the mode of inserting the rew drum, he says: The operator should cut the artificial membrain as nearly of the size and shape of the natural one as possible, taking care to keep the margin quite smooth and regular. The patient must be not placed with the head inclined to the opposite shoulder, while a strong light is thrown into the measure of the natural one as possible, taking care to keep the margin quite smooth and regular. The patient must be not placed with water, and passed, by means of a silver wire, gently inward, until it has reached the natural position. The test of the membrane having her properly placed is THE EMPRESS ENGESTE.-Without being by any

As Infroved.

As Infroved Microscope.—We are informed by a correspondent that Mr. Hinds of Ohio, formerly of New York, has recently constructed in our city a Compound Microscope which, for magnifying power, is not equaled by any in the world. In 1251 he constructed, we are informed, a Microscope capable of magnifying 17,000,000 times. The one just completed has a dismond lens with a power surpassing by nearly 2,000,000 that of 1851. We have not seen the instrument spoken of, nor do we personally know our correspondent, but we give him the benefit of this announcement, and the second of the confidence of interest to the scientific world, and for the coverify.

[Philadelphia Lodger.]

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